

The Avalanche

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AT
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

BY
O. PALMER,
Editor and Proprietor.

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PASSING OF SAMPSON.

REAR ADMIRAL DIES AT NATION'S CAPITAL.

Long Illness Is Ended—Demise of the Naval Commander Follows Breakdown Which Made Him Invalid for Months—His Career Briefly Sketched.

William T. Sampson, rear admiral, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Washington, D.C., at 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. A cerebral hemorrhage was the immediate cause of death.

The rear admiral had been in a semi-conscious state for several days and Tuesday forenoon suffered a severe cerebral hemorrhage. At the bedside when the rear admiral breathed his last were Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Oliverius, the rear admiral's married daughter; two young sons, Ralph and Harold Sampson; Dr. Dixon, the attending physician, and nurses and attendants.

William T. Sampson was born in Patmyra, Wayne County, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1840. Up to the time of the outbreak of the war with Spain he was comparatively unknown outside of naval circles, and up in Wayne County, where he visited.



Rear Admiral Sampson.

He often everybody knew him as "Bilby" Sampson. His father was a day laborer, and as boy and youth William often accompanied his father to places near the Sampson home, where he helped at "odd jobs."

Young Sampson found time to attend school in an irregular way, and showed no much ambition that he attracted the attention of William H. Southwick of Patmyra, who spoke of him to E. B. Morgan, at that time representing the district in Congress, and the lad received through Morgan's appointment as naval cadet at Annapolis.

Sampson first won fame and recognition on the old Patmyra, which formed part of the blockadeading squadron at Charleston in 1864. The harbor had been mined by the Confederates, and when the blockadeading admiral decided to enter the harbor he detailed the Patmyra to go ahead and clear the way for him.

Brave Deed at Charleston.

Sampson was executive officer of the ironclad and as the vessel steamed into the harbor he stood on the bridge in the most exposed position on the boat. He was a fascinating mark for the sharpshooters. As the little boat entered the harbor bullet from their rifles rained upon it. Sampson's men fell all around him, struck by the leaden missiles. He ordered them below and faced the fire alone. Slowly and carefully the mine-destroyer went ahead on its hunt.

Suddenly there was an ominous roar, columns of water were thrown into the air, and mingled with the liquid streams were the guns, turrets and shrapnel of the gallant boat. Of the crew twenty-five were saved by other boats from the fire alone. Twenty and carefully the mine-destroyer went ahead on its hunt.

WATERSPOUT KILLS TWELVE.

Washita River, in Oklahoma, Rises Ten Feet.

At the Washita River, in southern Oklahoma, a cloudburst Monday night drowned twelve people and washed away fifty houses. The storm struck Foss after midnight and water fell in such volume that many could not escape. The Washita rose ten feet in thirty minutes.

The cloudburst struck in the middle of Foss and tore frame houses apart. Those drowned were all women and children unable to get into shelter. Three miles of railway track on the Blackwell, Enid and Southeastern Railroad was washed away near Cordell. Growing crops for twenty miles around were destroyed. Rain had fallen in vicinity of Wichita all day, assuring good crops.

The thirsty wheat fields of Nebraska were given a good wetting Monday. A soaking rain fell along the Platte and in the northern part of the State ten days ago, but the southern portion was not so fortunate. The recent rains, the crop experts say, will pull the grain through satisfactorily and assure at least a fair harvest.

Service in Spanish War.

After the war Sampson was detailed to service at the Naval Academy and remained there from 1868 to 1871, as head of the department of chemistry and physics. Then for several years he was attached to the Congress, but his first command was the Alert, to which he was assigned with the rank of commander in 1874. From 1876 to 1878 he was again at the Naval Academy, and ten years later he became the superintendent of the institution and maintained a high state of discipline. He was promoted to captain in 1889, and the next year he was placed in command of the cruiser San Francisco. In July, 1892, he was inspector of ordnance at the navy yard, Washington, and the next year he was made chief of the bureau of ordnance. He held that position until the Iowa was ready to be commissioned, when he was detailed to that battleship.

Service in Spanish War.

After the breaking out of the Spanish war Sampson was given command of the North Atlantic station, and he blocked the ports of Cuba with his squadron, being joined in this work by the flying squadron under Rear Admiral Schley, who was next in command to him. At the time of the fight of Santiago, on July 3, 1898, Sampson, with his flagship, had started for Shonan, giving the signal "Divide the movements of the flagships," but returned after the battle was over. The details of the controversy in regard to the credit for the destruction of the Spanish warships are fresh in the public mind.

Rear Admiral Sampson was married twice. His first wife was Margaret Aldrich, a niece of Philip T. Sexton of Patmyra, N.Y. They were married in 1862 and had five daughters, four of whom are living. Rear Admiral Sampson's second wife was Miss Elizabeth Burling. By this marriage Rear Admiral Sampson had two sons, Ralph and Harold.

News of Minor Note.

Lewis Young, colored, was hanged in the penitentiary at Moundsville, W. Va., for the murder of Arthur Kell at Welch in a quarrel over a girl.

At Jonesboro Train, Samuel K. Tadlock, aged 70, died, and when his sister, Mrs. Nancy J. Gandy, went to look upon his face she sank down and died also.

Dr. Frank Strong of the University of Oregon has been elected chancellor of the University of Kansas at a salary of \$4,500. He succeeds Dr. F. H. Show, resigned.

STOCK OF MONEY INCREASED.

\$50,337,401 More in Circulation Now than Last Year.

The general stock of money in the United States on May 1 was \$2,552,862,141, being a net increase of \$50,337,401 compared with the same date last year. The amount of money in circulation was \$2,200,760,242, which, based on an estimated population of 78,900,000, is \$28.00 per capita. The increase in circulation during the month was \$8,762,865, and for the year \$5,446,007.

Crawford Avalanche

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

O. PALMER,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

ATTACK ON M'LAURIN.

ASSAULTED IN LOBBY OF WASHINGTON HOTEL.

Hotel Proprietor in Force Collision with South Carolina Senator—Cause of Trouble Is Unknown—Chicago Runaways Almost Die in Locked Car.

With coat off and sleeves rolled up, Arthur A. Gates, proprietor of the Manning House at Greenville, S. C., rushed at Senator John C. McLaurin in the writing room of the Raleigh Hotel in Washington. The Senator clutched with his assailant, there was a struggle, and only the interference of Loomis Blaylock, a former South Carolina federal office holder, a friend of both combatants, together with the manager and employees of the hotel, prevented serious injury to Senator McLaurin. The combatants were finally separated, leaving the hotel by different doors, and Mr. Gates took a train for his home an hour later. Mr. Gates had been in the city for several days, and he has several times been seen in the company of Senator McLaurin. Apparently the two men were firm friends, and until the struggle came, with all its suddenness, it was known that bad blood existed between them. His friends cannot explain Gates' sudden and seemingly unprovoked attack.

ALMOST DIE ON LONG TRIP.

Two Chicago Boys Try to Short Ride and Are Taken to Baltimore.

Two 15-year-old Chicago boys called on Gov. Nash at Columbus, Ohio, to request aid in getting back home. Both boys said they had entered a freight car with the intention of stealing a ride to some town fifty miles out of Chicago. At the dawn of the fourth day the door was opened and the boys were in Baltimore, Ohio. They were very weak, but managed to crawl out of the car. They are now working their way home.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Baseball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg ... 18	3 Philadelphia ... 8
Chicago ... 10	6 Brooklyn ... 8
New York ... 11	8 Cincinnati ... 6
Boston ... 9	9 St. Louis ... 14

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
St. Louis ... 9	4 Detroit ... 7
Philadelphia ... 10	5 Washington ... 7
Chicago ... 8	6 Baltimore ... 5
Boston ... 9	7 Cleveland ... 12

Falls to Bottom of Gutch.

Engineer Michael J. Riley and Brakeman A. L. Little were killed by an engine crashing through a trestle near Everett, Wash., to the bottom of a gulch twenty-five feet below. The men were in the employment of the Snohomish Logging Company. Another train crashed through the same trestle, but the engineer and fireman escaped by jumping.

Horrors of Volcanic Eruption.

Streams of lava from Mount Pele, destroyed three more cities in Martinique with population of 14,000 and threaten to devastate whole northern coast of island. Five thousand refugees, buried and without water for days, crowded the hilltops. Fatalities on the island may aggregate 50,000.

Big Winnipesaukee Elevator Burned.

The steel tank elevator D. at Fort William, Man., of 1,500,000 bushels' capacity, caught fire. The machinery and tower were destroyed, also eight cars of wheat standing near. The damage is estimated at \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Rebel Shells Kill 500.

Advices received from Wu-Chou, China, say the rebels bombarded Nanking for three hours, using modern field guns. From 300 to 400 of the inhabitants were killed. The rebels subsequently withdrew to the hills.

Boston Barber Bill KILLED.

The bill to authorize licensed inn holders in Boston to provide barbers for their guests Sunday until noon was killed by a large majority, on a voice vote, in the Massachusetts House.

Husband Shot Dead by Wife.

William Murphy, aged 36, a St. Louis electrician, was shot and killed by his wife. The murder was the result of a quarrel and Mrs. Murphy declares she died in self-defense.

Hunt & Hutchings suspend Business.

Hunt & Hutchings, one of the largest brokerage and commission firms in Louisville, Ky., and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, has suspended business.

Aeronauts Killed at Paris.

Air ship La Paix exploded while making ascension at Paris and Senor Severo, the Brazilian aeronaut, and an assistant who were on board, are killed.

Cuban Flag Over Morro.

Cuban flag was raised over Morro Castle for the first time, the occasion being the arrival at Havana of President-elect Palma.

Eruption Kills Thirty Persons.

Eruption of La Soufrière on the Island of St. Vincent killed thirty persons and covered plantations with ashes, causing great damage.

Death of Wisconsin Official.

Lieutenant Governor Stone, of Wisconsin, died at his home in Watertown.

Fights the Colorado Line.

Freight traffic on the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado Railroad, recently purchased by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, was completely suspended the other day as the result of war declared by the Western Railway Company and the Terminal Railway Association.

President of Haiti Retires.

Gen. Tiresias Simon Sam, President of the Haytian Republic, has resigned his office. The Haytian Congress will assemble at once to elect his successor. The city of Port au Prince is quiet.

Wire Plants to Unite.

The Cuyahoga Wire and Fence Company of Akron, Ohio, capital stock \$1,000,000, has absorbed the Cuyahoga Steel Wire Company of Cuyahoga Falls and the Hartman Manufacturing Company of Newcastle, Pa. The main offices will be at Cuyahoga Falls.

Helped John Wilkes Booth Escape.

Mortimer Rainbridge Ruggles of Virginia, who while an aid to his father, Gen. Daniel F. Ruggles of the Confederate Army, assisted John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Abraham Lincoln, to escape into Virginia, is dead in New York City from dropsy. He was 58 years old.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

STATE OF THE CROPS.

THE GOVERNMENT WEATHER BUREAU'S WEEKLY REPORT.

Nearly the Entire Country East of the Rocky Mountains Has Had a Week of Highly Favorable Weather Conditions—Reports by States.

The weekly crop report issued by the weather bureau says nearly the entire country east of the Rocky Mountains has had a week of highly favorable weather conditions, and the central valleys, the regions of the middle Atlantic States and portions of Texas, Oklahoma, have received generally ample rainfall in places sufficiently distributed.

In portions of Iowa and Missouri, where corn planting has been interfered with by heavy rains, this work has made very favorable progress in the States of the central valleys, and the early planted is generally germinating well. Some planting has been done in South Dakota, and planting will be begun this week in Michigan. Preparations for planting in the extreme northern portion of the corn belt are well advanced and the soil is in generally excellent condition. In the Southern States corn has made favorable progress, though needing rain in portions of the east gulf districts.

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A very general improvement in the condition of winter wheat is reported from the central valleys, lake region and middle Atlantic States. The crop, however, has suffered in portions of Nebraska, Kansas and Texas; and in the last-named State has failed so rapidly in sections that some will be plowed up for other crops. Favorable reports come from California, except from the southern part of the State. In Washington and Oregon the crop, though late, is in promising condition, especially in Oregon.

The Philippine government bill again had a practical monopoly of the time in the Senate on Wednesday. The bill making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States in the republic of Cuba, fixing the salary of the minister at \$12,000, was passed.

A better volume of orders taken by English shoe-shops is one of the most encouraging signs of the week. Slight recession was made on a few grades, but the general level of quotations is fairly well maintained. Jobbers are still slow to place fall orders, hoping that better terms may be possible next month.

Jobbers in dry goods have felt the effects of good weather and a brisk trade has been done at steady prices, although no general advance has followed the rise in raw cotton or the restricted operations at woolen mills. Weak silver has continued to militate against exports to China. Overtime work at independent mills is partially neutralizing the effect of the weavers' strike.

SEVEN DROWNED IN BOAT CRASH.

Tug Rams and Sinks Launch and Sun-dry School Girls Perish.

Sixty young members of a Sunday school class of the First Baptist Church were drowned in the Milwaukee river just below Toledo, Ohio, as the result of the naphtha launch Frolic, on which they were taking a pleasure ride, being run down by the tug Arthur Woods of the Great Lakes Towing Company's fleet. The launch is owned by Joseph W. Hepburn, who invited eleven young people to take an evening ride. On the return trip from Lake Erie the fatal collision took place. Hepburn says he saw the lights of the approaching tug, and thinking it was bound straight down the river he turned to the east. When nearly abreast of the launch the tug suddenly turned to the east in order to make the dock at Ironville, and before the launch could get out of the way it was struck and turned over. The launch sank about 100 feet from the dock.

THINK STOLEN GIRL FOUND.

POLICE ALBANY, N. Y., MAY CLEAR UP Disappearance from Cincinnati.

A child about 7 years of age, an inmate of a charitable institution in Albany, N. Y., since April 5 when she was found alone and abandoned on a street, is believed by the local department of charities to be Margaret Wilson Taylor, who disappeared Aug. 3, 1898. At the time the Taylor girl disappeared was she visiting her grandparents at Fernbank, near Cincinnati, Ohio. The grandmother and an aunt afterward admitted they knew where the child was. They were indicted for child stealing and sentenced to the penitentiary at Cincinnati. The child's parents live at Bellevue, Ky.

LOSES LEGS IN CINDER RUN.

Workman at Iroquois Furnace, South Chicago, Burns and Dies.

Peter Luke lay down to sleep in a cinder run in the furnace room of the Iroquois Furnace Company at South Chicago, Ill. A few minutes later one of his fellow laborers opened the door of a furnace and a stream of very hot cinders was sent upon the sleeping man. With a cry of pain and terror he awoke. He was pulled out of the run, but by that time both of his legs had been burned so badly that they were cut off later in the St. Louis hospital. Luke was employed in the furnace room. He probably will die.

MOCK MARRIAGES MAY BE VALID.

Great Conternation among the members of Jewish society at Yonkers, N. Y., has been the outcome of the recent Purim ball.

During his reason by a fall from a train, Amos Cleverley, 60 years of age, was found by a number of Deaver and Rio Grande employees wandering aimlessly about the little station at Wigwam, Colo., in pitiful condition. A ticket which the unfortunate man had showed that he was on his way home to Oregon became of him.

CUDAHY CLAIMS RICH STRIKE.

Cripple Creek Venture Is Said to Have Proved a Bonanza.

Michael Cudahy and associates in Cripple Creek, who bought over 200 acres north of Spring Creek on Rhyolite Mountain, Colo., now claim a bonanza at a depth of 227 feet. Miners affirmed there wasn't an ounce of mineral in that territory, and now the wise ones are wondering whether Mr. Cudahy was playing for a lark or had inside information as to the real value of the formation. Persons unknown supposed to be representing Mr. Cudahy have secured options on over 2,000 acres of land around Barnard Creek, and a general rush of prospectors is on for Rhyolite and Copper Mountain.

ACCIDENT MADE HIM INSANE.

Deprived of his reason by a fall from a train, Amos Cleverley, 60 years of age, was found by a number of Deaver and Rio Grande employees wandering aimlessly about the little station at Wigwam, Colo., in pitiful condition. A ticket which the unfortunate man had showed that he was on his way home to Oregon became of him.

CASH FOR LOSS OF BEAUTY.

Ohio Girl Asks \$5,000 Damages from Traction Company for Scar.

Miss Eva L. Bevington of Middlebury, Vt., in a petition filed in the court at Hamilton, Ohio, asks \$5,000 damages from the Southern Ohio Traction Company as compensation for the loss of her personal beauty in a bridge accident on Feb. 13.

She was leaving a car in Middlebury when a revolving brake handle struck her in the forehead, inflicting an injury that left a livid scar. She does not claim any other injury but to her personal beauty.

SEVERAL STORES BURN.

At St. Edwards, Ind., fire destroyed seven stores and one residence, among them being three of the largest buildings in town. A number of persons living in the Egans block, which was partially burned, had narrow escapes. Escape by stairways was cut off, and they were compelled to climb down an electric light pole. Three were slightly injured. The loss will reach \$25,000, partially insured.

HARD TO CRUSH REBELS.

Richard C. Davis, cashier of the People's National Bank of Washington, Ind., who pleaded guilty to embezzlement over \$70,000 of the bank's funds, which he spent in gambling, has been sentenced by Judge John H. Baker of the federal court in Indianapolis to five years' imprisonment on the application for pardon.

Having heard many expressions of sympathy by the citizens of Massachusetts for what they were pleased to call the poor oppressed negro of the South, I do grant unto Andrew Thompson, a negro, full and free pardon on condition that he become within the next thirty days a citizen of Massachusetts.

ILLINOIS—Good rains and warm weather during the last week, very favorable for vegetation, but more rain needed in some locations; condition of wheat, rye and oats good; corn and barley fair; early corn coming up nicely; meadows and pastures greatly improved; prospects for peaches and nectarines good; peach blossoms out for berries poor, but for other fruits good.

INDIANA—Good general rains first of week, followed by high temperatures, greatly improving corn crop; rye and old clover in excellent condition; oats and pastures doing well; corn planting progressing rapidly; cut worms increasing; peach blossoms out for berries poor, but for other fruits good.

MISSOURI—Continued wet weather, except in central counties; some hail on the second; wheat improved, especially last few days; bunch bugs reported in two counties and seed bugs in one; corn, oats, other grains and seed bugs doing well; other plants growing slowly; fruit trees blooming well, except peaches; grass growing rapidly; fruit bushes and shrubs have rapid forward germination of oats, barley and peas; plowing for corn, beans, sugar beets, seedling generally regular; sugar beets showing generally regular; potato planting to start nearing completion; corn planting will generally begin this week.

NEBRASKA—Seasonable temperature; well distributed rains; seedlings except hollyhocks, grass, growing rapidly; corn plants starting well; stock generally in good condition; grain shows good promise; pastures, meadows and hay fields in good condition; forward germination of oats, barley and peas; plowing for corn, beans, sugar beets, seedling generally regular; potato planting making good progress; corn planting, begun in south.

North Dakota—Heavy rains, Thursday night, continued Saturday morning; wheat and rye making rapid growth; meadows and pastures starting rapidly; stock generally on pasture; lambs and hoglets coming up well; preparations for corn well under way.

MINNESOTA—Continued wet weather, except in central and southern counties; spring wheat and barley doing well elsewhere; Red River Valley planting progressing; in southern two-thirds of state grain is growing well and latest news is germinating; potato plants are in good condition; apples, plums and cherries in blossom; potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

LOUISIANA—Seasonable temperature; generally sufficient rainfall for recent needs; grass and small grain growing vigorously. Corn planting in progress, except in northern and western parts; oats, barley and peas are in good condition; grass and small grain growing satisfactorily; sugar beets showing generally regular; potato planting making good progress; corn planting, begun in south.

MISSOURI—Wheat in good condition in eastern and damaged in northern and central parts; done elsewhere in Red River Valley planting progressing; in southern two-thirds of state grain is growing well and latest news is germinating; potato plants are in good condition; apples, plums and cherries in blossom; potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

OKLAHOMA—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

KANSAS—Wheat in good condition in eastern and damaged in northern and central parts; done elsewhere in Red River Valley planting progressing; in southern two-thirds of state grain is growing well and latest news is germinating; potato plants are in good condition; apples, plums and cherries in blossom; potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

TEXAS—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

ARIZONA—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

NEW MEXICO—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

IDAHO—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

WYOMING—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

WYOMING—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

NEVADA—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

UTAH—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

NEVADA—Wheat, barley, oats, corn, beans, sugar beets, potato plants and final preparation for corn planting going on.

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FARM AND GARDEN

GROWING EGG PLANTS.

In sections where one is reasonably close to the large city markets there is money made in growing egg plants when one is willing to give them the rich soil and careful culture they require. Of course, this plant cannot be raised in the far North, except by starting the seeds early in the greenhouse or hot-bed and practically growing them in a cold frame, so that they may be protected during the cool part of the summer, for the plants are quite tender. One of the best of the few varieties is the New York Improved, shown in the illustration. It is larger than the old Early Long Purple, hence more de-



A POPULAR EGG PLANT.

sirable in many cases for market, although the last-named sort would be best for sections where the growing season is short. The hot-bed foundation should be rich in fertilizing material. When the plants show two true leaves—not seed leaves—they may be transplanted.

The Incubator.

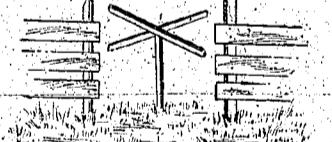
There is still much prejudice against the use of incubators, but, as a rule, it exists only with those who have had no experience only with the machines first manufactured, and which, of course, were faulty. When it is considered that it would require the services of seven hens to hatch 100 chicks, or rather to cover 100 eggs, it is plain to see that the food for these seven hens would cost more than the oil to run the incubator, while the time required for caring for the hens is much greater than caring for the incubator.

For the beginner the smaller incubators are to be preferred, and they should be handled strictly according to the instructions that come with the machine until the operator learns from experience what changes to make.

If one intends to go into the poultry business to make it pay, an incubator and brooder are absolutely essential. As suggested, buy a machine of small capacity; not to exceed 100-egg capacity, but see that it is of a reliable make. This machine will answer all purposes the first year, and the next season one will be sufficiently experienced to operate on a larger scale.

Barnyard Turnstile.

If the stock kept in the barnyard is not of small stature, like pigs and sheep, the turnstile shown in the illustration is one of the best arrangements to place at the entrance. Horses and cows will not be able to get through the passage thus protected, and it enables the persons who have to care for the stock to enter the barnyard without having to set down anything they may be carrying to open a gate. The turnstile is easily constructed, the main essential being to have the post strong and set firmly into the ground. In the plan shown in the cut the cross pieces are set on an iron pit, so that they revolve readily. The turnstile would be stronger if arranged so that a circular hole was cut out of the cross pieces to fit over the end of the post, which could be trimmed down to three



METHOD OF ANCHORING A POST.

Farm Notes. When buying an animal in order to improve the live stock nothing will be gained in so doing unless the animal is much superior to the stock that is to be improved.

Like the blackberry, the raspberry bears its fruit upon the canes of the previous year's growth, which, after fruiting, dies, the new cane coming forward for next year.

The soil should be cleaned around the trunks of trees. Piles of rubbish, dead grass, stones or other accumulations afford harboring places for insects. Washing the trees with strong soapuds and giving them thick coats of whitewash not only add to the appearance of an orchard, but also benefit the trees. It may be done several times during the year.

The cutworm often destroys whole fields of corn, compelling replanting, which makes the crop late and less able to stand dry weather. The corn land should be plowed deep and left rough, so as to permit the frost to enter. When cutworms are exposed to alternate thawing and freezing weather many will be destroyed, though cold without dampness may not injure them.

The location of bee hives during summer is important. Bees do not work contentedly in a hive that is exposed to the sun. During midday, when the temperature of the atmosphere is high, work within the hive, such as comb-building, must be suspended, as the heat is then too great for comfort, especially as the bodies of the little workers also give off considerable warmth.

Plow the garden location deep and work it well with the harrow until the ground is very fine. One-half the labor will be saved if this is done, as the laying off of the rows and the covering of the seed can only be done well when the ground is fine. For a small garden there is no tool so serviceable as a steel hand rake, as it can be used not only for marking the soil, but also for destroying young weeds.

The Farmer's Wife.

The work of the farmer has been greatly changed during the past twenty years by improved machinery. By means of these improvements the farmer can conduct his operations with far less expenditure of labor, but how is it with the farmer's wife? Has she been assisted in like manner or has her work been lightened by improved machinery or inventions? I know something about the work of a farmer's wife, having been born and brought up on a farm. My opinion has always been that if there was one person upon the farm more seriously over-

worked than another it was the farmer's wife. While the farmer's work ends at a reasonable hour in the afternoon, the farmer's wife is kept busy until 8, 9 or 10 o'clock daily, and often she was the first one up in the morning. What are the inventions I will ask that have been made to help the farmer's wife in the kitchen work, or in her house work of all kinds? I cannot think of any improvement. She makes her bread, pies, cookies and often her soft soup in the old-fashioned, laborious way. The potatoes are mashed or baked, the meat fried, broiled, baked or boiled just as they were one hundred years ago. The work of the wash-day is pretty much as it used to be on the farm. In cities there is a fountain of water flowing in every room in the house, and stationary stone wash tubs with a faucet in each for hot and cold water, with pipes for drawing off water at the base of each stationary tub, which greatly lessens the work on wash day; but such devices are not known in the country, or are hardly possible there. The farmer's kitchen and pantry should have every possible convenience for the housewife, so that she may take as few steps as possible. Wood or coal should be placed convenient to her hand. No woman should be compelled to go down cellar and carry up heavy loads of coal or a full load of wood, and yet I know many women who not only have to do this but who cut their own wood as well. No woman should be obliged to lift pails of water or boilers or tubs of water on wash day. The man who allows his wife to do such lifting is helping to shorten her life and helping to dig her grave.—Green's Fruit Grower.

The Onion and Its Culture.

Onions, it is hardly necessary to state, may be grown from seeds or sets. If seeds are used, they may be sown in the open ground

where the bulbs are to mature, or they may be sown in greenhouses or hotbeds, and the young plants transplanted to the rows in the open ground. In sowing out doors seeds should be put in as early as possible in shallow drills three and a half feet apart and covered with a half inch of fine moist earth. They need to be very carefully weeded at first. Cheaper, better, and earlier onions can be grown by transplanting the plants from greenhouses or hotbeds, where the seeds are sown very early. When the plantlets are as large as a lead pencil, they are set four inches apart in rows three feet asunder, and cultivation is immediately begun with the wheel hoe. In growing from sets the planting is made in much the same way. Multiplier or potato onions are similarly managed. Prize Taker is a popular variety of onion.

Anchoring a Corner Post.

A correspondent of Iowa Homestead writes: "I have observed many methods of anchoring a corner post for a wire fence, but have not seen a device like the one I have in use. The plan shown in the sketch is the best I have seen. The brace should be a piece of iron about twelve feet long, brace 'd' taking place about three feet from the lower end, which is let into the post a little. Brace 'd', rests on the top of post 'c' at its upper end, which should lean at an angle of about fifty degrees. Brace 'd' is placed square upon brace 'b' and the top of 'd' is spiked to the post. The strain of the wires pulling on post 'a', will have a tendency to pull the post over and upward, which will cause the short brace to pull downward on the long brace which will hold the corner post in the ground."

Farm Notes.

When buying an animal in order to improve the live stock nothing will be gained in so doing unless the animal is much superior to the stock that is to be improved.

Like the blackberry, the raspberry bears its fruit upon the canes of the previous year's growth, which, after fruiting, dies, the new cane coming forward for next year.

The soil should be cleaned around the trunks of trees. Piles of rubbish, dead grass, stones or other accumulations afford harboring places for insects. Washing the trees with strong soapuds and giving them thick coats of whitewash not only add to the appearance of an orchard, but also benefit the trees. It may be done several times during the year.

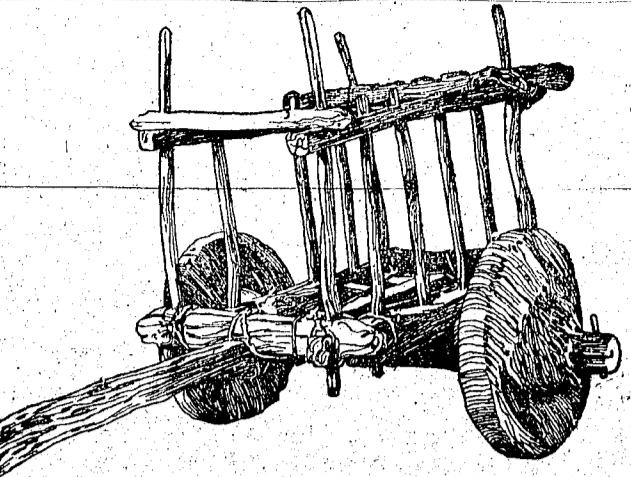
The cutworm often destroys whole fields of corn, compelling replanting, which makes the crop late and less able to stand dry weather. The corn land should be plowed deep and left rough, so as to permit the frost to enter. When cutworms are exposed to alternate thawing and freezing weather many will be destroyed, though cold without dampness may not injure them.

This is good logic and the sooner those who complain they are not making a living at farming work on the lines indicated the sooner will the profit come.

The Farmer's Wife.

The work of the farmer has been greatly changed during the past twenty years by improved machinery. By means of these improvements the farmer can conduct his operations with far less expenditure of labor, but how is it with the farmer's wife? Has she been assisted in like manner or has her work been lightened by improved machinery or inventions? I know something about the work of a farmer's wife, having been born and brought up on a farm. My opinion has always been that if there was one per-

OLDEST WAGON IN AMERICA.



Picturesque among the relics of ancient Indian days, dating back to the introduction of cattle in New Mexico, more than 200 years ago, is the old carreta or ox cart, shown in the illustration, which is probably the oldest vehicle of native American origin in the world. This carreta was found in the possession of a native Indian in the ancient pueblo village, Rio Tesuque, situated about five miles from Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico. The Indian, who was 85 years old, said it had been the property of his great-grandfather, and the traditions of Rio Tesuque, when taken in correlation with known historical events, clearly establish the date of its making in the latter half of the seventeenth century.

The ancient vehicle shows the primitive conditions of past modes of travel. Great wheels are made of the entire section of the sycamore tree. The hubs are of wood with the body of the wheels; they are secured by wooden pins driven through the axle. No iron or metal figures in the make-up, wood and rawhide alone being used in the construction. The body of the carreta is an open rack of ironwood eight feet long. Upright slats four feet high form this rack. The frame rests upon the axle and the tongue.

The tongue, twelve feet long, is a twisted and gnarled trunk of a mesquite tree. The oxen which drew this ancient cart pushed with their heads a sort of yoke in the shape of a bow of wood bound upon the horns with rawhide, which may be seen to-day in some parts of France and Germany.

CHICAGO WONDERS AT IT.

Remarkable Feat of Engineering Skill Now About Completed.

Three distinct and unusual features tend to make the great subway system now being constructed in Chicago one of the most extraordinary triumphs of engineering skill ever accomplished. It is unique in design, mammoth in size and the methods of construction and the ultimate use are decidedly novel.

Chicago is a most peculiar city. While it covers an area of 184 square miles, a large portion of which is sparsely populated, the business interests are centered in a district about three-quarters of a mile square. Within these narrow limits are the great wholesale houses, banks, department stores, office buildings, theaters, railway depots and steamboat docks.

The result is a bewildering confusion of pedestrians on the sidewalks, while the roadways are choked with street cars, delivery wagons and heavy drays. All this within a radius of six blocks.

A boy said something in the doorway," said the lady, doubtfully, "but as spoke in a language unknown to me, and did not seem to be addressing me, I paid no attention to him."

The boy, being summoned, gazed

stores to the outlying districts. No attempt will be made to do a passenger business.

Ineffigible Announcement.

An American woman who understands Italian, but has not learned to comprehend Italianized English, had at a hotel in Florence an experience which she related with glee.

She had asked that a carriage might be ready for her at a certain hour. She waited in the parlor for it to be announced, and when the time had passed she made complaint that her request had not been regarded.

"But, madam, I send up a boy where you and the other madam were sitting ten minutes ago and command him to announce your equipage," said the clerk.

"A boy said something in the doorway," said the lady, doubtfully, "but as spoke in a language unknown to me, and did not seem to be addressing me, I paid no attention to him."

The boy, being summoned, gazed

through a window at the

SECTION OF MAIN TUNNEL, JACKSON AND DEARBORN STREETS.

from the corner of State and Madison streets, the hub of the business section. Outside of this district there is comparative ease of movement for both pedestrian and wagon traffic.

To offer partial remedy for the ills affecting the city a proposition was made to the Council for an underground telephone service that would rid Chicago of the Bell monopoly. It was received kindly and a permit given to construct the necessary conduits.

Then opposition began to show itself. A clause was inserted in the franchise forbidding the new concern to tear up a bit of pavement, or to disturb the surface of the roadways in any manner under pain of forfeiture of its franchise.

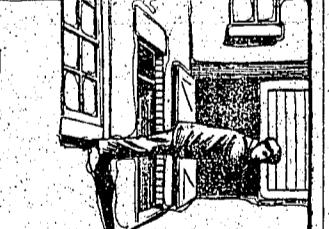
This was about two years ago, and since there has been no sign of any work being done. Not a foot of street pavement had been torn up, and when the word was given out not long ago that seven miles of large-sized tunnels had been built under the business section of Chicago and were ready for use, everybody excepting the men directly interested in the work was astounded.

As opposition was fanned, the work has been done quietly. Basements were rented at convenient intervals along the line and the work of excavation begun. Men were put to digging, and the earth taken out was hauled up and carried away at night through the coal holes in the sidewalks, so that it did not attract attention. In the daytime there was not a sign to indicate to the thousands of pedestrians that any unusual work was in progress, but every hour of the twenty-four, day and night, hundreds of men were digging away like moles forty feet below the surface of the street.

It was necessary to go this deep in order to avoid the sewer and gas pipes, the conduit of the telephone and the telegraph companies, the electric light cables and the great water mains. Now the work is about completed. The main tunnels are 14x12 feet and the branches 6x8.

Although constructed ostensibly for the accommodation of telephone wires, this will in reality be a small part of a new enterprise. Its subways are of such size that small cars can be run through them, and on these it is proposed to transport the mails from the general postoffice to the various railway depots and substations; to deliver newspapers to the railway depots and to the dealers instead of sending them by wagons, as is now done, and to carry baggage freight from the downtown

HOW TO SET GRAVITATION AT DEFiance.



Modern acrobats perform some seemingly impossible feats. We have seen them walking on the ceiling like flies, but none, so far as known, has yet succeeded in lying on his face in thin air, as if he were taking a stroll down the side of a house and had stopped to examine the horizon. This particular trick is a "fake," pure and simple, though not a photographic one. The picture is strictly truthful, but the man is lying on a beam which projects from the wall. Simple, isn't it, when you know how it is done?—Exchange,

African's Ancient Sea.

Recent studies of the animal life of Lake Tanganyika have shown that that differs from all other African lakes in possessing inhabitants belonging to the present day, and the conclusion is drawn that a sea, connected with the open ocean, once occupied the parts of Africa where Tanganyika now lies and that the lake is the last remnant of the ancient sea.

Mathropos.

Cadleigh—I thought I had met you before, Miss Browne.

Miss Browne.—No; I guess it was my sister.

Cadleigh.—Perhaps so. The Miss Browne I met was rather pretty.—Philadelphia Press.

A Temperate People.

The per capita consumption of spirits in the United States is smaller than in any other of the great nations. No insurance.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Gov. Bliss Paroles Three Prisoners.

Woman of the Matrimonial "Ad" Is Arrested—Battle with Burglary Near Watervliet—Corner Butter and Eggs.

Three paroles were issued by Gov. Bliss the other day. John Gorman, who was sentenced to four years imprisonment in Jackson prison for burglary committed in the same city, in June, 1890, was paroled because there was considerable doubt about his criminal intent.

The testimony in the case showed that he had been in the habit of visiting a certain cellar in Jackson and obtaining憧憬 to older upon which he had laid hands to such an extent that the owner of the elder didn't have the heart to refuse entrance.

It happened that the family moved out of the house and another family moved in without Gorman's knowledge.

He had been in the cellar and locked up for a burglar. The advisory board of pardons considers him harmless.

Another prisoner paroled was Robert Wenzel of Grand Rapids, who was sent to October, 1900, to Marquette prison for five years for grand larceny.

It is claimed that he was a victim of his bad company; that he committed the offense at another's instigation and that the real conspirator was never punished.

A former parolee was also granted to Elmer Brown, who was granted clemency some time ago.

Made the Mail Too Heavy.

Sheriff Bensley of Allegan County has returned to Michigan with Mrs. Lizzie Coffee and Frank Kiper. He captured them at Fairmount, Minn. They eloped from Burnip's Corners. Mrs. Coffee has gained national notoriety, it is said, as the matrimonial candidate, having advertised throughout the United States and in England, Germany, and Philippines, that she was a young widow and handsome. Notice was drawn to Mrs. Coffee a few weeks ago through the postmaster at Burnip's Corners, who asked the post authorities for help, stating that Mrs. Coffee's mail was so large that it would necessitate an allowance for an additional clerk to handle her mail. Mrs. Coffee daily drove to the office and collected her letters in a bushel basket. The postoffice inspectors failed to recommend the appointment of an additional clerk, and as a result the postmaster resigned, saying it was impossible for him to distribute the mail. During two years Mrs. Coffee, it is said, through her matrimonial schemes, has received at least 30,000 letters, with inclosed stamps or currency.

Burglars Battle in Vain.

Thieves entered A. C. Duncan's store and postoffice at Keele and blew open the safe. They secured \$300 worth of postage stamps and considerable currency, besides a number of bonds, certificates and other papers. The explosion awakened Mr. Duncan and his family, who lived over the store, and a large posse started in pursuit of the thieves. Nine burglars followed a pitched battle ensued, one seriously. The two men were captured after a running fight of nearly two miles through fields and woods. They were armed with five revolvers, which they continued to load and fire, but fortunately without damage. The sum of \$150 in cash and postage stamps was recovered. The prisoners were placed in jail and was captured in Mexico.

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The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of Crawford County, Michigan.

You are hereby called to meet in Convention, by delegates, on the 17th day of May, 1902, at 2 o'clock, p.m., at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, for the purpose of electing delegates to the

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, to be held in Bay City, May 28th, 1902. Also to elect delegates to the State, Senatorial and Representative Conventions, to be hereafter called. Also to elect a County Committee, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The several townships are entitled to delegates, as follows:

Bever Creek, 4. Frederic, 4. Grayling, 19. Map Forest, 9. South Branch, 3.

Grayling, Mich., May 5, 1902.
M. A. BATES,
Chairman Co. Com.

Advices from Washington are to the effect that the announcement of William Jennings Bryan, that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for the Democratic nomination in 1904, did not surprise his party leaders in Congress, as they were prepared for the declaration. The Democratic congressmen were not the only ones prepared for the announcement, for it was a foregone conclusion several months ago that Mr. Bryan would never again be the standard bearer of his party in a national campaign.

The Crawford Avalanche advertises "Pigs' feet and back-bone taken on subscription, this week." The Tribune moves to amend by striking out the word "back-bone," and inserting "liver" or "tripe" in lieu thereof. If any Avalanche subscriber can spare any back-bone, let him ship it to the Governor.—Tribune, Detroit. The article or item referred to never appeared in the AVAVALANCHE, but we prefer trout to either tripe or liver. Backbones are a delicacy, but the Governor, from what he has shown by his life in the past, is better supplied with "backbone" than the combined editorial staff of the TRIBUNE.

Who is going to be elected to Congress from this District, is a question that is growing monotonous. The general answer is Apila, though a number are inclined to think that Loud will be heard from in the Convention, like a surprise party, that the attempted combination against Bay County will materialize, and thus leave Apila out. While we are satisfied that Mr. Loud would honor the District, we have no faith in such combination being formed that will be of any effect. The district outside of Bay, has never stood together for any candidate for any place, and cannot be depended on now, desirable as it might be.

Matters political have been so quiet in this neck of the woods for the past year that we had nearly forgotten that we were about to enter on another campaign, until our exchanges began the usual tirade of senseless twaddle over the gubernatorial situation. Honest discussion of the public acts of officials is perfectly legitimate and proper. We do not entirely approve of all the actions of Gov. Bliss, but as we do not profess to be infallible, we may be wrong and he right. There may have been many circumstances that we do not entirely understand, but it is patent to all that under his administration the state has not gone to the "Demnitton Bow-wows." On the contrary prosperity is everywhere present, and we have heard of no adverse charges, except from the outs who want to get in. The talk of boudle of two years ago, is worse than senseless, and coming from the Stearns camp, and largely from him, seems to us to be in very bad taste.

One conversant with the facts will assert that Gov. Bliss began the "Boodle Bulge," but simply "fought the devil with fire," and now for the pot to call the kettle black, is cheap buncombe. Gov. Bliss knows a head more to-day than he did two years ago, and there is yet room to learn in the school of experience. He will undoubtedly be re-nominated and re-elected, notwithstanding the mud-slinging of the disaffected.

The sugar trust, a corporation foreign to this state, is charged with restraining trade in Michigan for the control of the price of its product. Senator Burrows has reported the charge to the President, who promises to look into it, and adds that Mr.

Knox is one of the best lawyers in the United States. He should be particularly well equipped for the task, for he was a corporation lawyer before he was attorney-general. There is no reason why he should not push tests of the Sherman anti-trust law to the utmost. He has every reason for activity in these cases. One is a natural desire to be the first attorney-general of the United States to curb the power of the trusts. Such a record would not militate against Mr. Knox as an income earner, when he had left the office he now holds—Journal, Detroit.

Chairman Diekema, of the Republican State Committee has decided definitely to have the Committee meet at Grand Rapids, May 20th, to fix the time and place for the State Convention. The understanding to have a late convention is off. Word has been received from enough members of the committee to indicate that the convention is likely to be held about the end of June or early in July, in Detroit or Grand Rapids.

A Chicago dispatch says that hundreds of retail meat dealers throughout the country have begun the organization of an independent packing company, with a capital stock of \$5,000,000. It is proposed by the organizers to erect a modern packing plant in Chicago, large enough to supply all the beef products handled in their trade. A considerable amount of the capital necessary to carry through the project already has been subscribed. The largest subscription which will be accepted from any one firm or individual is \$5,000. This is to prevent the absorption of the company by the packers, who now control the beef business. Men skilled in the beef trade already have been engaged to manage the new concern. The work for the promotion of the new company, began two weeks ago. The promoters expect to interest between 15,000 and 20,000 retailers in the project. Ex.

Whatever the remedy for this is addition to the cost of an indispensable article of food, it is clear that it is not to be found in Tariff smashing. The Beef Trust commands, in fact, the beef situation in England quite as completely as in America. The British dealers seem to be helpless as our own people to prevent this. Within the past few days London beef prices, it is said, have led New York prices by as much as two cents a pound. One cent would probably cover the cost of transportation, so that it would appear that the Beef Trust was drawing tribute a little more heavily from its British than from its American patrons.—Journal, Boston.

It is a fact known to the traveled, and to all close observers of missionary work, that of late years something of a change has come over the spirit of missions. There is less strenuous effort at convert-making, in the old-fashioned statistical way, and greater stress is laid upon the extension of medical knowledge, and upon the spread of education and Christian civilization generally, by precept and example. The new spirit and method augur well for the success of missions abroad, and for the growth of sympathy with them and support for them among the people at home.—Editorial, May Century.

The free trade advocates are viewing with uneasiness, not to say alarm, over the late action of the British government in taxing imports of grain. This means that the British free trade propaganda must be dropped in the United States. English farmers are for resumption, after this long period of years, of protective corn laws. Economists see in this action of Great Britain, the first step in the inauguration of a regular protective tariff. The English farmer is pleased, next comes the laboring man. With protected grain his condition will be harder than ever, and will not long rest content to pay a tax on his bread for the benefit of British farmers, and not be likewise protected in the things he himself produces.

Under our own Republican policy the American workman is fully protected. The staples of food are produced on our own soil, while our protective tariff enables manufacturers to pay the highest wages of any country in the world.—Tribune, Bay City, Mich.

Cleveland has lived to see his enemies put to rout, and much that he advocated vindicated.—William Alton White.

Cleveland advocated taking the duty from wool because, as he said, the manufacturers were making a little profit. He advocated Free Trade to relieve those with money from paying enough to insure good wages for the masses. And then he—well, what did he ever advocate that the people have endorsed?—American Economist.

Dispatches from Seattle state that a woollen mill is to be built in that city, with capital largely from Australia and New Zealand. It is said that the wool growers of those countries are anxious to make a market in the northern part of the United States for their raw product. Seattle is looked upon as a good distributing point for the product of the mill, while the raw material can be unloaded from ships into its mill building or its warehouse. It is probable that if this project is carried forward that a portion of the raw materials must come from this country for the purpose of giving the proper mixtures, but the bulk of the material used will be from the two countries named. These goods will come in competition with those of the Eastern factories and will have an advantage of cheap wool and the fact that the markets are in the immediate vicinity of the factory.

These conditions in Seattle naturally give rise to the question, why, if there is a profit in bringing wool several thousand miles from Australia and New Zealand, and manufacturing it, in the face of a heavy Tariff duty, there should not be more money in the manufacture of our own products, where the shearing pen is almost at the door of the factory, if the factory were built and running? The question naturally arises, in addition, what would be the conditions if the duty on foreign wools were abolished and Australian and Argentine wool could be laid down in Boston and Seattle at ten cents a pound.—Record, Helena, Montana.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightfully running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by L. Fournier

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 106-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted

who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection, and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25 cts, at L. Fournier's drug store.

A movement has been started in Lansing, to form a church trust. The plan is to close up all the churches in small towns but one, thus doing away with the drain upon the community to support so many small congregations, and at the same time supply the people with better service. Such a plan is said to be in successful operation in several States.—Exchange.

Shudders At His Past.

"I recall now with horror," says Mail Carrier Burnett Mann, of Leavena, O., "my three years of suffering from Kidney trouble. I was hardly ever free from dull aches or acute pains in my back. To stoop or lift mail sacks made me groan. I was tired, worn out, ready to give up, when I began to use Electric Bitters, but 6 bottles cured me and made me feel like a new man. They are unrivaled to regulate Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier. Only 50 cents.

The beef trust seems to be in a very perturbed state of mind. Upon the announcement of the government's purpose to institute proceedings, the trust stated that it courted and desired the fullest investigation, and that it would assist the government in this respect, and would show that the high prices charged were warranted by the conditions. At the same time the price of meat took a tumble. The next announcement was that the trust representatives would confer with the Attorney-General. This official, however, has stated that there will be no conference, and that his purpose is to prosecute and not confer with the trust.—Pioneer, Alpena.

Bran-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

If it is not California, it may be some other Western State. To almost all we have greatly reduced rates and through cars. Do us the honor to let us figure with you.

Women and Jewels.

Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs, colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Fournier's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

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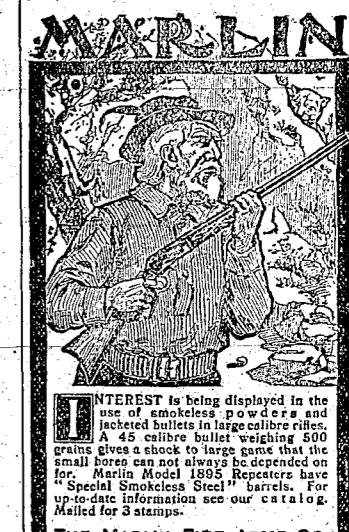
The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING
will be given special attention and done scientifically.

Reapers and Mowers.

I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEY line of Reapers and Mowers which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines. Prices right for work or stock.

marily DAVID FLAGG.



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DETROIT EXPRESS. 2:10 P. M. 5:15 P. M.
N. Y. EXPRESS. 1:40 A. M. 3:10 A. M.
Accommodation. 6:10 A. M. 9:50 A.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in ADVANCE. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

The Courthouse grounds will soon begin to put on a livery of green.

For sale cheap—A good Lady's Bicycle. Inquire at this office.

For Sale—A good Organ. Enquire at this office.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Second hand Bicycle, for sale cheap, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-
LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store
for Fishing Tackle.

BORN—May 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Lampke, of Lewiston, a baby boy.

See the card of the Photographer, Mr. Wasson of Bay City. He will be welcomed with his camera.

For SALE—Giant Spury Seed at market price. Address J. P. Hildreth, Pere Cheney, or at this office.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

LOST—A self-opening umbrella, with initials A. F. on the handle. Finder will please leave it at this office, or with the Register of Deeds.

Mrs. Carl Mickelson, nee Miss Mary Staley, is visiting her old friends and girlhood associates here.

Olaf and Axel Mickelson have returned from their western trip. They have seen a long strip of Uncle Sam's domain.

Buy your Foultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mrs. Geo. Langevin returned on Monday, from a three weeks' visit with her mother and brother, at West Bay City.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Also Glass and Putty always in stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Chalker came down from the farm, Saturday, to attend the meetings of the Corps and Post, returning home Sunday.

Mrs. Chas Schreck and children returned Monday, from a month's visit with her parents and other friends at Midland, her old home.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

The double row of trees allowed by the town board on Peninsula Ave. is set nearly across two blocks, and will beautify that part of the village.

Have you seen that new carriage in Palmer's ware house? If I was a young man, I would buy it sure, for it is a daisy, and no young lady would say no, if asked to enjoy a ride in such a rig.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mother, Yes one package makes two quarts of baby medicine. See directions. There is nothing just as good for babies and children as Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

George O'Brien moved with his family to West Bay City, the first of the week, where they have secured a pleasant home, to which they will carry the good wishes of a host of friends.

H. Bates, of Maple Forest, has a quantity of Salter's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best, \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired. 5w

The best Clover, Timothy, Alfalfa, Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

A novel feeling of leaping, bounding impulses goes through your body. You feel young, act young and are young after taking Rocky Mountain Tea, 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

The family of the Judge of Probate have had the pleasure of eating two messes of the finest trout ever caught in the AuSable, during the past week, for which their thanks are due Mr. J. C. Burton.

We are in receipt of the first copy of the Otsego Co. CHAMPION, successor to the NEWS. It presents a neat appearance, is well filled with advertising, and preaches the doctrine of democracy. W. M. Harrington is the new editor and manager and starts in as though he deserves success.

Died at the home of his son in Beaver Creek, Thursday, May 8th, Amos S. Scott, aged 70 years.

Redhead has his boom full of shingle timber and is running full time. He will add another crew and run night and day if he can get the men.

The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors, last session, are given this week. The supplement was printed in time for the last issue, but in the pressure of other business, was forgotten.

Miss Ruby Claggett is after our scalp because we credited her big sister, Edna, with celebrating her 17th birthday one day last week, instead of her. She would like to know what we have to change their names.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Narrin, and the boy, returned Saturday from a pleasant vacation and visit in the Eastern part of the States. Fred claims that the boy takes the cake from all the kids raised in that section.

Don't waste your money on worthless imitations of Rocky Mountain Tea. Get the genuine, made only by the Madison Medicine Co. A great family remedy. 35 cts. Ask your druggist.

We clip the following conundrum from the Roscommon News, of last week: "While riding out to Roscommon with the stage, Tuesday, Tom Rose, brother of Mrs. J. Gardner, fell from the wagon and was seriously injured."

Mrs. Marius Hanson was recalled to Bay City, last Friday, by the increased illness of her mother, Mrs. O. Parsons, who died soon after her arrival. The deceased was well known here, and will be long remembered. Her niece Mrs. C. Trombley attended the funeral service, Monday.

The Mothers' and Teachers' Society extend an invitation to anyone interested in children, to attend the next meeting, on Thursday, May 22, after school, in the High School room. The subject for discussion will be: "Woman as a Farmer, not a Reformer."

Notice is given that I am prepared to dig wells in a workmanlike manner, and at any depth. The first 100 feet or less, 25 cents per foot, the next 50 feet 35 cents, with board and the necessary help furnished.

Address JAMES NELSON,

w1 Frederic, Mich.

Wanton Stanley Webb, with his wonderful Philippine Car, will be at the depot May 21st and 22nd, and it will be a most interesting and instructive place to visit. Mr. Webb was a war correspondent in the Philippines and has a most extensive and rare collection of curios from the islands. Admission, 10 and 15 cents.

John J. Niederer has bought the Masters farm, east of the village, and all the land north of it to the river. Who wouldn't be an ice man and able to buy one of the best locations in the county? What will Masters do now when he is ready to come back to the best town and county in the state?

Tee Michigan Central will give a rate of one fare for round trip to the May musical festival at Saginaw, May 19th. and 20th. Tickets to be sold those dates, good to return to May 21st. Also to Ann Arbor festival, May 15th. and 17th. Tickets sold on May 14th. and 17th., good to return up to May 19th.

The report of the Treasurer of the Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., shows a balance on hand of \$2,840,72, and the report of the Grand Patriarch shows a flattering increase of the membership during the past year. It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Grand Lodge and Encampment in Detroit, the first Tuesday in May, 1903.

Devere Hall, of Bay City, could angle for delegates as successfully as he can for brook trout, he might be holding down a seat in Congress now. He went out to West Branch, at the opening of the season, and helped to land 400 of the speckled beauties.—Bay City Paper.

The condition of I. M. Sisley who has been confined to his home with dropsy, has been gradually growing worse, and his friends determined on a change, and Monday he was taken to Traverse City, to the home of his son, Willis, in the hope that the change might benefit him. The services of a trained nurse have been secured and everything possible will be done. We hope to hear of friend Sisley's speedy recovery.—Roscommon News.

During the past week the Michigan Home Colony Company have located four families of Finns on farms about six miles east of town, and have given as many more families options on lands. On Wednesday, Director Comstock arrived with five gentlemen from the West who expect to buy lands. All coming to buy lands here, seem well pleased, and generally purchase. Prospects seem exceptionally bright for a large influx of settlers this year.—Lewiston Journal.

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GRAYLING FIREMEN.

M. SIMPSON, Chief.

COMPANY NO. 1.

Captain, Frank Bannard.

NOZZLEMEN—W. G. Woodfield, H.

P. Olson, Arthur Brink, Chas. Amidor, Wm. Butler, Jos. Kraus.

LINEMEN—Peter Brown, David Flagg, Hans Smith.

ASS'T. CAPTAIN—Wm. Woodfield.

HYDRANTMAN—Al. Crotteau.

COMPANY NO. 2.

CAPTAIN—Julius Nelson.

ASS'T. CAPTAIN—P. F. Jorgenson.

NOZZLEMEN—Christ Hemingson, P.

Klopp, Wm. Wallace, Peter Swent.

Son, Christ Michelson.

LINEMEN—Peter Michelson, Tom

Ingle, Will Ingle.

HYDRANTMAN—Olaf Sorenson.

A case of the liability of a township for improperly kept highways has been recently before the Circuit Court of Isabella county. An action was brought against a township for \$10,000 for injuries received because of a defective road. The jury brought in a verdict for \$2000 damages. The complainant in the case was drawing bolts, when one of his wagon wheels fell into a rut, throwing him in such a manner as to break a leg, and otherwise injure him. Negligence on the part of the township to keep the roads in good order was proved.

Holger Schmidt has a fine river boat, which he keeps in a boat house near the bridge. Before the season opened he went down to examine it, to see if it was ready for trout, and was surprised to find that it was gone. It was found at Redhead's mill below the North Branch, where it had been sold by a young man giving the name of Johnson, who was with another man named Barron. Complaint was made and a warrant issued and the parties brought to jail and arraigned. Johnson proved to be one of our citizens, whose name is not Johnson, but the name is withheld on account of his parents. He plead guilty and paid \$10.00 fine and \$9.99 costs. Barron plead not guilty and his trial held Monday. There was no evidence to convict him, except by the confessed thief, and his stories were so imperfectly connected that Barron was discharged.

Judge Items.

Trout season, opened with an influx of fishermen. Trout seem to be more abundant than last year.

Mr. Douglas has built a fine addition to his store.

Johannesburg is taking some of our residents, J. Lovelly and J. Prince and their families, but we are not afflicted with empty houses, others having moved in.

E. Houghton was in Grayling, last Monday, also D. Alexander, who is becoming a Macabee.

Mrs. J. Douglas gave an evening to the community, Monday.

Mrs. Sager, of Rice, a sister of Mrs. J. Day, has returned home.

Mrs. Valley, of West Branch, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Byron Johnson.

Two hundred prominent merchants in Reading, Pa., have declared that advertising in the newspapers is good enough for them, and that hence forth they will use newspapers only for such advertisements as they may publish. They will have nothing to do hereafter with schemes for "ads" in hotel registers, desks, bill-boards, clocks, key-boards, charts, programs, tickets, cook-books, moving pictures, enunciators, curtain advertisements, oil paintings and pamphlets." The merchants and business men everywhere are reaching this sensible conclusion, says the Commercial of Buffalo, N. Y.

Photos.

E. J. Wasson, of Bay City, has opened studio over Kraus & Son's store. If you want first class work call at once. Only here for a few weeks. Our leader for next week: Cabinet Photos \$2.00 per dozen.

Estray-Notice.

Strayed, from the farm of the subscriber, in town 25 N R 1 W, 16 sheep and three lambs, about April 6th. One buck, one ewe and one lamb are seen near Conrad Wehnes farm, and May 3d 14 ewes and 2 lambs were seen northeast of home. They are all marked with red paint on the rump, and a hole through the right ear. Any information concerning them will be gladly received.

P. S. 13 of the last lot are found at Luverne, the rest are yet missing.

C. BRISTOL,
Jack Pine, Mich.

WANTED—150 Teams and

100 men, to work on the Welch and Lake George Railway, between Welch and the nail beds in Ozaukee county.

Wagon work, wheel, scraped work, drag scraper work; earth work to be let by the cubic yard, clearing to let by the acre. Highest wages paid for teams, scraper holders, choppers and laborers. Apply on the line to J. J. Sullivan, Superintendent, or address W. E. Tench & Co., General Contractors, Box 108, West Branch, Mich.

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FISHING TACKLE!

PAPERS BY THE PEOPLE

PLACE OF PRAYER IN POLITICS.

By Rev. J. P. Brushingham, D. D.

It is a gratifying assurance that the Almighty does not answer all prayer in the form in which it is offered. Two opposing armies meet in conflict, either at the polls or on the battlefield. Sincerely prayerful hearts upon both sides ask for victory. Even omnipotence cannot answer all these prayers—except in the reflex power for good which all prayer has upon honest petitioners to the throne of heaven. The real object and benefit of prayer is not to change the mind of God toward that world, so much as to change the mind of the world toward God. "The fervent, effectual prayer of the righteous man availeth much," but the righteous man must be careful lest he overdo his selfish prayer for his side to win. Perhaps his side may not be altogether God's side.

The only legitimate prayer in politics is this: "Thy will be done." "May heaven bless the nation and guide those who are in authority." To pray for the election of an independent candidate and the defeat of another, both of whom are confessedly upright men, is a piece of iniquitance repugnant to the Christian sensibility. There is just about as much sense in some suggestions of "prayer in politics" as there was in Prof. Tyndall's materialistic prayer test some years ago viz.: that there be two sick wards in a hospital, and let prayer be offered for one ward, while the other ward is omitted at the hour of devotions. Would it make any difference in the recovery of the patients in either ward? All such tests are but perversions of prayer from its high purpose.

It has been said often: "Vote as you pray." Why not reverse the prayer: "Pray as you vote." In other words, both pray and vote your best convictions. I have always prayed in the spirit of the Lord's prayer: "Thy kingdom come." I would not be understood as advocating an agnostic position upon prayer and politics. Napoleon believed God favored the strongest battalions and heaviest artillery in war, yet who will not say that the Boer patriots have not been inspired to persevering heroism by their deep religiousness. Who will say that prayer did not help such men as Gen. Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson defend the "lost cause" with a mistaken but heroic zeal?

To be sure, political contests are definitely decided by votes and not by prayer. Yet when men have faith enough and zeal enough to pray for a cause they will more earnestly work for its triumphal issue.

OUR GOVERNMENT'S FOUNDATION.

By Hon. Chauncy M. Depew.

The foundation stone of our government—the constitution of the United States, that great charter of rights and liberties has alone survived the revolutions which have overturned of radically changed every other government since it was adopted.

And yet while time has brought changes to our sister nations of the world; has overthrown dynasties; changed kingdoms and empires; wrested from the hand of man the power that witnessed the rise and fall of nations, this great foundation of our laws and liberties remains as it came to us from its framers except as to the amendments necessitated by the Civil War.

Wise and far-sighted as were its authors, they never dreamed that in it

A PROLIFIC WRITER.

Frank R. Stockton the Author of Many Popular Tales of Fiction.

Frank R. Stockton, who died at his residence in Washington recently, was one of the best known of American writers as he was

also one of the most prolific. For more than forty years he had been writing tales, the last one coming from the press but a month before his death. The volumes he issued number more than the contents of many library

ries and cover a wide range of subjects. Francis Rich and Stockton was born in Philadelphia sixty-eight years ago and early started on a journalistic career. He gave up reportorial work shortly and began to write stories for the magazines. He met with success as a writer of fantastic tales for children, but it was not until 1879, when he wrote "Ruddock Grange," that he jumped into a prominent place in literature. In 1884 his most popular story, "The Lady or the Tiger," appeared and was well received by the whole civilized world. Probably no book of late years has caused so much comment as this aggravating enigma. For a long time the author was pestered with inquiries as to the true answer to the question with which the story ended.

"I don't know myself which it was," he responded to one of these inquisitions; "I never knew whether it was the lady or the tiger. Honestly, I would like to know myself."

It was told that an enterprising magazine offered him \$10,000 for a brief sketch by way of sequel that would reveal the true end to the famous tale, but Stockton was true to his story and declined the offer.

Mr. Stockton usually dictated his books to his wife, who acted as his amanuensis, and the flow of his words was rapid. The last chapters of a book he frequently dictated first, after he had mapped out the tale in his mind. He lived for many years in New York and Washington. He also spent considerable time in Florida and the Virginias.

The picture of Mr. Stockton reproduced above was taken several years ago, but represents him as he is best known to the reading public.

KEEPING OUT THE MOTHS.

Case Where an Ounce of Prevention Is Worth a Pound of Cure.

When the habits of moths are understood they can be more effectively prevented. The moth miller makes their



women ought to be a true helpmeet to her husband. She should be able to lift in a thousand ways the burdens which daily bear him to the earth, and none of these things could she do unless he is willing to assist her with his confidence as well as to give her his affection.

It perhaps may not be a nice thing to say, and I dislike to make the statement, but it is a fact that while it is right and just that a man should burden himself and seek the counsel of his wife, the minute a woman occupies her evenings in recounting and bewailing the manifold and trivial vexations which have occurred in the domestic regime during the day, the result is absolutely and inevitably fatal to the happiness of the home.

The home is distinctly the woman's province, and she should rule in it as does a general his forces or a man his office.

But never, as she desires to keep her husband's love and affection, should she be tempted, as some women have been to their everlasting mortification and sorrow, to lay her domestic worries at her husband's feet.

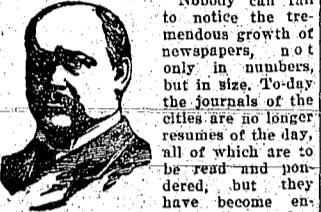
Again I say that, apart from those thoughts man should keep sacred to his true marriage vocation, man confides in woman and lets her help him to bear the trials and tribulations which crowd a business man's life.

Such a union only is ideal when the husband and wife share the mutual responsibilities; and only in this complete relationship can the latter attain the grandeur of the true woman.

BANK ACCOUNT'S MORAL VALUE.

By B. J. Greenbut.

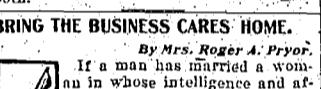
Nobody is likely to notice the tremendous growth of newspapers, not only in numbers, but in size. To-day the journals of the cities are no longer resumes of the day, all of which are to be read and pondered, but they have become encyclopedias of what



has happened all over the world. They are getting to be read only in headlines, except those items which concern each particular reader. What the end will be no man can tell.

Newspapers are what they are by virtue of a power greater than themselves. They are much more the produce of the readers than of the editors and publishers. A great man once gave me a discourse at least an hour long about the follies and shortcomings of newspapermen, and I finished it with: "Don't you see that newspapers are what their readers make them, and hence all you have said is an indictment against the human race, to which you and I belong?" He was silent a moment and then said, "I am afraid you are right."

Of course it is every man's duty to aspire to the loftiest model before his eye, but he as truly does the Lord's work who lifts a mortal from the pit to the surface of the earth as he who raises him from the earth to the skies. Newspapers in season and out of season, do both.



BRING THE BUSINESS CARES HOME.

By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor.

If a man has married a woman in whose intelligence and affection he has confidence, it should prove the greatest help to him to seek her advice and counsel in the thousand and one difficult matters which arise in the course of the business day.

Her point of view would aid him immeasurably in everything that does not involve the sacred confidences of other people. The lawyer cannot proclaim the secrets of his office, nor the physician betray the weaknesses of his patients, nor the clergyman the sorrows of those who labor at our own figure.

An old adage runs: "A boy's best friend is his mother." Well, a man's best friend is his bank account.

closely, considering the frigid conditions there prevailing, but the office at Point Barrow puts Nome to the blush when you talk about getting right next to the north pole itself. For Point Barrow is about on the 70th parallel, well up into the arctic sea, and miles and miles above the arctic circle and nearer the north pole than the northernmost shores of Iceland.

"In short, to be accurate," continued the clerk, according to the Washington Post, "Point Barrow is 420 miles by overland route north of Nome and several times this distance by the water route through Bering strait. It is located once a year by a revenue cutter, and a United States signal station is located there. Unless they have received the news by the overland route the men at the station will first hear of President McKinley's death next summer when the cutter gets up through the ice and the postmaster will also receive his supplies to run the northernmost postoffice in the United States or its possessions."

At a French Hotel.

An American lady was traveling in Europe. She stopped at a French inn in Normandy, and being the best French scholar in the party she was deplored by the others to arrange for lodgings, etc. In vain she aired her best linguistic attainments. Not a word could the clerk understand, and for nught she had given her replies were in "heathen Chinee." In desperation she said with great directness:

"Do—you—speak—English?"
He brightened at once, and replied:

"Land sakes! I guess I do. I was brought up ten miles from Bangor, Maine!"

To Reserve Railway Seats.

The Western Railway of France is about to try a device by which passengers may retain their seats in a railway carriage without resort to the expedient of placing luggage on the seat claimed. Over each place in a compartment is placed a disc, and as each is occupied a number is placed on the disc and a counterfoil is handed to the passenger by the guard. By a recent judicial decision no passenger can claim a seat by placing objects upon it.

A King's Royal Stable.

The King of Italy possesses some of the most valuable horses in the world. In his stables are 200 horses, and the double row of stalls forms a regular street. Each animal has its name painted in large white letters above its manger. One of the most valued of all the horses which was formerly ridden by the late King Humbert.

to the fact that she is continually trying to improve on the work of nature.

THIN STUFFS IN USE.

ATTIRE FOR SUMMER OF GOSAMER FINENESS.

Novel Features of the Seasonable New Gowns and Waists—Latter Are Made in All Styles and Everything Is Fashionable.

New York correspondence:

EVERY material that in any summer ever had in dross or ornament for shirt waists seems now to have at least some style standing. This applies to the list beginning with inexpensive wash waists and ending with costly lace affairs. Of course newness and costliness count in shirt waists as it often does in women's dresses, and the admisible waists, some are far ahead of others. In lace waists it is the combination of Irish lace with cream Alencon, the former arranged in bands or medallions, is a stylish mating. Venetian nets, and Bruges lace are used with Alencon nets, prettily embroidered and lace.

Laces that stamp the garment as new, Irish lace with cream Alencon, the former arranged in bands or medallions, is a stylish mating. Venetian nets, and Bruges lace are employed with nets, prettily embroidered and lace.

Another sort is made of squares of lace and satin, the latter tucked crosswise on the sides, the corners turned, one tuck in each line. Lace and broderie anglaise squares are used similarly. Lace and silk and batiste embroidered squares, with silk or chiffon, are also

five stylish models from those disclosing these features have place in the first two of the accompanying pictures. With the initial is shown an apple green etamine, finished with white herringbone stitching, green silk cord and pink buttons. The white satin belt had a gilt buckle, and the sleeves were white canvas cloth. At the left in the second picture is a gown of dark blue chiffon veiling finished with black and white striped silk braid, with inner vest of cream canvas and buttons of cut steel. Next comes a fancy skirt waist of heavy white linen decorated with Irish crocheted and fastening with large white pearl buttons. Beside this is a white wash skirt and sleeves ornamented with big cut silk braid and cut-out black lace. A body of all-over embroidered batiste and a black velvet belt were other details. Last is a suit including a white flannel skirt finished stylishly with circular flounces, and a Louis coat of blue and white striped silk. Revers, belt and trimming were black moire silk.

Transparent gowns of net, swiss, mousseline, georgette, chiffon and organdy are lovely to look at, dismally expensive and sure to cause many disappointments because of their perishableness. Quantities of lace, insertion and embroidery are used on them, for such gowns are all elaborately trimmed, especially the skirts. Flounces of handsome lace and linen embroidery appear on many. Applications of all kinds, fancy stitching and drawn work are used liberally. Illustrative of their richness was a white silk crepe de chine over white tafta, the skirt a series of gathers to below the knees, where it hung in a full flounce that was beautifully applied with black chantilly and red velvet cherries. The lace was cut in leaf pattern to constitute foliage for the cherries. The bodice showed the same elaboration on front and sleeves, the yoke being heavy cream guipure. Less costly was the gown put at the left in the next picture, though its sheer white lambrequin flannel was fine material, and it was made over delicate pink silk. Very fine white silk braid and white crochet but-

lace that stamps the garment as new, Irish lace with cream Alencon, the former arranged in bands or medallions, is a stylish mating. Venetian nets, and Bruges lace are used with Alencon nets, prettily embroidered and lace.

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seen. Many different combinations on this order are permissible.

Gossamer fineness is a characteristic of the summer dress preparations, and there seems to be no such possibility as too excessive sheerness. Veiling in its varying grades of thinness, in cotton, quince, silk, organza, materials, it matches well with linens, batistes, guimpes, georgettes and silk batistes.

A novel feature of the new thin gowns is trimming of fine silk braid exactly matching the material's color. The gown may be almost covered with sprawling patterns done in braid, but sometimes only an odd design appears at the bottom of the skirt. Side and box-plaits extending from waist line to knees and stitched down are a sign of newness that appears on all materials, even to the very thinest. It looks especially well on veiling. Bodices usually show the same mode of trimming, with a handsome lace yoke, or here there may be lace medallions, or tucks not stitched. Some skirts are shirred around the hips in two clusters of fine cords. The skirt is gored, but with fullness enough at the hips to make the gathering effective. Double and triple skirts are seen, but look well only on tall, slender women. Circular flounces are fitted and many are used, sometimes covering the whole skirt. Skirts of heavy net with inch tucks of veiling or silk crepe de chine are fastened on with hemstitch, in white, black

tous were its trimmings, embroidery in white coming on the jacket fronts. Across the picture is a white gauze dress made over white silk. Skirt flounces and yoke were white chantilly, and the bodice was dotted with black French knots, and appliqued with white silk edges with narrow pale blue satin ribbon.

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Women

FRIENDSHIP.

Ten genti dwelt within a man—
One evil was, while nine were good;
And they, his daily course did plan:
He could not stay them if he would.

And so it was his lot to be—
For nine full days beyond reproof,
While one short day from evil he
Was powerless to keep aloof.

His stanchest friend—such is the truth—
Of friendship ever—failed to scan
The good, but, only evil saw:
And so he said, "This is the man!"—
George C. Hill, in the New York Sun.

Akowma's Ruse.

By George Harlow Clark.

Akowma was a lad of seventeen when this incident happened. With his widowed mother and a twin brother, Nipsu, he lived in one of a half-dozen cabins forming a small settlement on the Koyukuk. The village was near the mouth of a stream which had its source in the Lockwood Hills, north of the arctic circle.

It was a severe winter. Besides the cold, the natives had also to contend with famine. Salmon, on which they relied principally for food, had been less abundant the preceding summer than usual, and when the season closed, it had been foreseen that the stock of dried fish would be exhausted long before spring.

The utmost exertion on the part of the hunters had failed to make up for the deficiency; moose and caribou had apparently migrated, and the black bears, too, had disappeared. By the end of January the little community was face to face with actual starvation.

Akowma's mother had a brother dwelling farther up the Koyukuk. In the hope that he might be able to spare a little food for them, his starving relatives resolved to apply to him for help.

Accordingly, early in February, Nipsu set out for his uncle's cabin, while Akowma stayed at home to hunt grouse, ptarmigan and other small creatures, on which the natives were now forced to subsist.

Although the river is so crooked that three days were required to make the journey by canoe, a single long day's march overland would suffice; but the trail was practicable only in cold weather, when the innumerable ponds and swamps were frozen over.

Ordinarily Nipsu would have travelled with sledges and dogs, but the last of their faithful draft-animals had been long since sacrificed, and he was compelled to trust to his snow-shoes.

This was no hardship, however, to the youth who, like all native lads, was an expert snow-shoe runner.

In case game of some kind should be encountered, he took with him a musket that had belonged to his father, together with a few rounds of ammunition. A rawhide pack-strap, to be used in bringing home the provisions, if his mission proved successful, completed his equipment.

During Nipsu's absence Akowma ranged the woods assiduously, in common with the other men. He was armed only with bow and arrows, but these answered his purpose admirably for he was a skillful archer and his shooting was confined to birds.

Gray jays, the mocking-birds of the far north; the black-and-white wood-pecker plying his pick industriously with the resonant rat-a-tat on spruce and poplar; pine-grosbeaks; crossbills which, except for their queer scissor-like bills, were living miniatures of the grosbeaks; sleek brown waxwings, with pointed crests proudly erected—all these were targets for his unerring shafts.

Hitherto he would have disdained to draw bow for the sake of such insignificant quarry, but now, spurred by hunger, he did so without compunction. The redpolls and chickadees alone were not molested; younger lads might hunt them, but they were so sprightly and cheerful that he preferred to spare them. Besides, they were such tiny morsels that it was hardly worth while to pluck them.

Nipsu had been gone two days when a hunter reported having discovered the fresh tracks of a wolf near a lake northeast of the settlement, and not far from the path to their kinsman's cabin. As the footprints were apparently those of a single animal, Akowma hoped that his brother might meet and kill it.

"Wolf meat is better than no meat, mother," he said.

But she, fearing it might be a forerunner of a numerous pack, was alarmed by the news.

"When the bears go the wolves come," said she, repeating a tribal proverb. "I pray that Nipsu may not see them."

As his brother was expected to return the next day, Akowma, who had promised to join him on the trail, hunted in that direction throughout the forenoon. The weather, which had previously been intensely cold, was moderating, presaging a storm.

A dozen or more birds of various species were tied to the rawhide cord supporting his quiver when, after midday, he entered a wide, treeless level of frozen meadow. There, in early summer, rain and melted snow formed a large lake, on which ducks and geese and other water-fowl congregated in myriads.

A network of the curious vine-like tracks of the ptarmigan indicated that a covey of these birds were feeding on the succulent seeds of aquatic grasses, the feathered tops of which appeared in patches above the snow. Presently he perceived one of them crouching tranquilly a few feet away, evidently trusting to its white plumage for concealment.

Having secured it, he continued his search, and soon finished a second, whereupon the rest of the covey took wing, but alighted after a brief flight. The boy followed eagerly, keeping up the chase until five more had been added to his string.

He heard at intervals the report of a distant gun, and he conjectured that another hunter had also found game.

The pursuit of the ptarmigan had enticed him far from the way. Snow

had been falling intermittently for some time, and daylight was waning rapidly when he struck out on a bee-line toward the trail.

Beyond the meadow the trail led over a steep, wooded ridge to a similar natural clearing, many acres in extent. There for perhaps a half-mile it skirted the base of a precipitous hillside, irregular, vertical wall of weather-worn rock, overlooking the clearing.

Just in front of the precipice, and about midway along its face, grew a single tall spruce, so close that its branches almost brushed the rock. One of its exposed roots protruded across the trail, making a mound over which the natives, when sledding, drove with care to avoid a spill.

The twilight was fast deepening into dusk as Akowma descended the ridge. He was abreast of the solitary tree when a musket-shot close at hand, followed by a prolonged outcry as of an animal in pain, brought him to a standstill. A moment later he heard a loud halloo, in which he recognized his brother's voice.

"Nipsu has shot the wolf!" he exclaimed joyfully. He hurried on, shouting as he ran.

He was within a few strides of the thick forest bordering the clearing when a wolf leaped into the trail right in front of him. His first thought was that it must be the creature at which Nipsu had fired. Possibly it was wounded. Without hesitation he fitted an arrow to his bow and let fly at the brute. Despite the dim light, his aim was true. With the shaft sticking in its side the wolf sprang back into the thicket, yelping and howling.

Scarcely had the arrow left the bow before Akowma heard his brother calling to him. "Gah! gah!" (Fly! fly!) was all the sound he could make out, but he comprehended that Nipsu was entreating him to find a place of refuge without delay.

The reason for this was quickly revealed. The yelping of Akowma's victim was answered by a chorus that terrified the lad. It was a sound that, once heard, is not likely ever to be forgotten—the hunting-cry of a famishing wolf pack. Having treed Nipsu, some, if not all, of the brutes were coming to attack him.

His sole chance of safety lay in his climbing a tree immediately. Those before him were of small growth, but the big spruce at his back would afford sure protection if he could but retrace his steps. Facing about, he sped fleetly down the trail toward it.

Had the snow been covered with crust firm enough to bear the wolves, Akowma could not have escaped. As it was, the foremost of the racing pack broke from the cover of the woods as he paused at the foot of the tree to slip off his snow-shoes.

Knowing that if he left them lying in the snow the wolves would speedily devour the fine meshes and gnaw the birchwood frames to splinters, he hooked the toes of the snow-shoes, together with his bow, over the stub of a broken bough above his head. Then, grasping a stout limb, he scrambled up.

In doing so his head struck the heels of the suspended snow-shoes, dislodging the bow. It fell upon the leader of the pack as the snarling brute snapped at Akowma's moccasins. The boy's first care was to remove the snow-shoes to another stub higher up on the trunk.

Dreading lest anxiety on his account should lead Nipsu into a rash attempt to come to his aid, Akowma climbed to a height from which he could look over the woods where his brother was still besieged by the pack, and called out reassuringly to him. Although neither could see the other, they were able by shouting to converse intelligibly.

Nipsu, it seemed, had successfully performed his errand, and he was bound homeward in high spirits when he had discovered the wolves closing in behind him. He had taken refuge in a tree near the trail, and had retained his load of provisions, as well as his musket, but he had lost his snow-shoes, of which the wolves' sharp teeth had made short work.

He stated also that seven of the brutes were still watching him. He had killed three, and might have increased his score if his supply of ammunition had not given out.

Foreseeing that Akowma's prolonged absence from the settlement would cause his friends to organize a searching party, the boy confidently expected rescue not later than the next day. For parades (hoisted coats) enabled them to defy cold, and as for hunger, Nipsu's pack, thanks to their kinsman's bounty, contained an abundance of food, while Akowma had his string of ptarmigan and other birds.

They feared only a fall, which might result should drowsiness overpower them. To prevent accident of this kind Nipsu had already lashed himself to his perch by means of his belt and a piece of pack-strap, and he advised his brother to do likewise.

With arms outstretched, Akowma could almost touch with his finger-tips the face of the precipice beside him. What if the wolves, of whose cunning he had heard much, should take it into their heads to proceed to the top of the hill, and by leaping down into the spruce come to close quarters with him? It was true that a long detour through the woods would first be necessary, but, desperate with hunger, as they were, he believed that neither the detour nor the fear of falling with their victim would restrain them. Clinging by its roots to the frozen soil on the brink of the rocky wall, a white birch drooped until its bushy branches mingled with the spruce boughs a few feet above his head. As, in sudden dismay, he glanced up through the falling snow-flakes, the sight of its gnarled and twisted trunk struck him to the heart that he could but elude the vigilance of his besiegers, it would be possible for him to make his way over the birch to the verge of the rock.

Then he could hurry back to the settlement, arouse the hunters, and return with them to relieve Nipsu. Realizing that delay increased the likelihood of an attack from above, he straightway prepared to carry out this plan.

Darkness and the falling snow were in his favor, but he wished besides to devise means of distracting the wolves' attention. He rejected the

idea of scattering his birds among them; those would be snatched up too quickly. But a more promising scheme soon occurred to him.

Descending the tree, he suspended three of the ptarmigan from branches where they dangled temptingly just beyond reach of the gaunt beasts.

Then, taking with him his snow-shoes, he reascended to where the drooping birch rubbed against the spruce.

Stripping off his parkie, he stuffed it almost to bursting with spruce twigs, and which he distributed the remaining birds, after which he tied them tightly about the waist, wrists and hood of the garment.

This done, he called out to his brother, telling him briefly of his purpose, and midway along its face, grew a single tall spruce, so close that its branches almost brushed the rock.

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LITTLE DENTIST.

Here a tooth, and there no tooth,
Oh, I look so funny!

Pulled my front tooth out today,
Earned a lot of money.

Papa gave me this ten cents.
Sister gave a penny.

Time I set to earning dimes,
Christmas took so many.

Threw the tooth there in the fire.
Wished it kept for showing.

If 'twere saved, cook and I'd have
Crooked teeth a-growin'.

Hurt a lot to give the yank.
First went gently, trying,

Shut my eyes, then gave a jerk.
After that, some crying.

When I smiled before the glass,
Looked so like another.

Said: "Hello, you funny kid!
Guess you are my brother."

—Christian Register.

GAMES OF SAVAGES.

The little savages of years gone by were much more fond of and devoted to games and sports than we are nowadays. Perhaps that was because they hadn't so much to do as the people of modern times. The rougher the game the more they liked it.

The ancient Australian's most